

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

An Inside View of the War in Crete.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, who saw the Turkish blockade and visited the camps of the insurgents in Crete, gives the following interesting account of the strength of the contending parties, derived from an English volunteer:

"The insurgents number between 10,000 and 12,000; now in arms and are divided as follows: At Parifordo, Capa Taniana and Calousenees there are 3400. On the Southern coast there are at Melissa, the monastery of 'revelli, Rhodakino and Poliriso 3000 men. In the western provinces, scattered through Roumeli, Trebita, Souza, Cavo Kirino, Cava Sparta, Stoumeon, there are 2500 men. In the North and in close proximity to the Turks, there are now at Ball-Todelli, Ja-Polea, 2000 men.

While the Cretans occupy the whole interior, and are likely to, from all I can hear or see, the Turks content themselves by occupying the fortresses and walled towns of Cana, Rithymos, Candari or Heracleum, Spinalonghi, Evapatri, Castle of Kisames and a chain of block houses which run in a direct line from Cana, on the North, to the plateau of Amalio and Luia, on the South. Altogether the Turks have a force of about 50,000 men including the navy, employed in actual war in Crete.

The provisional government over Crete is at Amari, where the major part of the insurgents is at present. The members of it are seven in number, to whom the four committees immediately controlling the twenty-four provinces of Crete make their reports. At Amari are the general hospitals for the sick and wounded under charge of Mr. Hilray Skinner, the ex-correspondent of the Daily News of London. Also the principal depots from whence the insurgent army is supplied with arms.

It is very strange how very little outsiders know of what is being done in Crete. Battles and skirmishes take place every week. While your correspondent was at Askyfo, he was invited to accompany a party down a few miles in the direction of Pemonia. There is a small village near Pemonia, named Rithymos, where a party of Turks were found. The Cretans, numbering 100 men, well armed, immediately set upon the Turks, who probably were of the same numerical strength. The patriots threw themselves behind the houses and behind trees in skirmishing order. It was here that the superiority of the Greeks over their foes was readily perceivable. After a few rounds had been discharged, the Cretans advanced, and so deadly was the volley they poured into the enemy that they became demoralized and fled ignominiously from the field. Over 25 Turks were killed in this little engagement of an hour's duration.

I had not the slightest idea that the patriots had anticipated a fight, but such is the life they lead. Sometimes, for two or three weeks in succession they fight daily. These people have no regular uniform, but are clothed in the picturesque costume of the island, which is certainly the most convenient. They are mostly armed with double-barreled shot guns and Enfield rifles, and are rarely practiced riflemen. The Turks are picked off wherever seen. For days a gang of Cretans, under a desperate young Captain will hunt the vicinity of a block house unsuspected by the enemy. The opportunity sought for arrives at last, and no quarter is given, nor is asked by the Mussulman, for he knows how utterly useless is the prayer for mercy; for the enemy shows no mercy to man or woman, boy or girl. The Cretans have plenty of ammunition, for the good people of Boston, under direction of Dr. Howe, take care they are well supplied. Daily evidences of the large-heartedness of the Bostonians were visible in the tickery shirts and American army overcoats which many of the Cretans wore, and seemed to prize much. Being an American, I was treated very courteously.

Winter is coming, and of course nothing will be done, at least in the way of fighting. Some suffering is anticipated, and it will be well for them if Dr. Howe can continue his supplies, especially in the way of blankets, provisions, rifles, and ammunition. Money is of no use to them and would only cause trouble, but such articles as man can eat and wear would be very acceptable. All the chiefs I met have desired me to state through your columns how thankful they are for what has already been done to them, and that they will pray for ever and ever for the prosperity of the American people. The Cretans will never give up till Crete is redeemed or they are all killed. Such unanimity of feeling as prevails among the insurgents is not to be found elsewhere.

Legislature of Vermont—1868.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10,

SENATE.

Bills Introduced and Referred.—By Mr. Hendee, to regulate and legalize the appropriation of the property of insolvent debtors for the payment of their debts, and relating to assignments; to committee on printing.

By Mr. Farnham, to revive and extend an act incorporating the West Fairlee Railroad Co.; to committee on railroads.

By Mr. Dyer, by request, to enable towns in the counties of Addison and Rutland, to aid in the construction of the Addison Railroad; to committee on railroads.

Joint Resolution.—By Mr. Wheeler, authorizing the Judges of the Supreme Court to contract for the publication of a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court; to Judiciary committee.

Mr. Hubbard called up H. 43, in amendment of an act entitled of levy of executions, and offered an amendment in relation to the amount of forcing exempted from attachment limiting it to a quantity sufficient to keep the animals actually kept, as provided for in this bill. Mr. Heath moved to amend the amendment, by inserting "of the last mentioned animals" &c.; making a distinction between a surplus of forage,

when it is a cow or a sheep, instead of a team that is not kept. The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hard opposed the amendment, believing it wise and right to exempt the forage as already provided for by the statute, and advocated the bill in this respect as reported by the committee. Amendment lost. Further amendments proposed by Mr. Ladd, adopted.

Mr. Halbert moved further to amend by limiting the value of the ten shes to \$100 Mr. Dyer moved to amend the amendment by making it \$50, which amendment to the amendment was accepted; adopted.

Mr. Hard moved a further amendment, which was accepted.

Mr. Dyer moved to strike out "five" (hundred dollars), exempting the professional books and instruments of physicians and attorneys, leaving the sum limited.

Favored by Mr. Clark and adopted.

Third reading ordered, yeas 14, nays 7.

On motion of Mr. Walker adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Hendee, the vote ordering the third reading of H. 44, relating to attachment and levy of execution was reconsidered.

The third reading of the bill was again ordered, and the bill passed with proposals of amendment; yeas, 17; nays, 11.

Special Order.—S. 67, concerning the education of boys between eight and sixteen years.

Mr. Canfield moved to amend the 2d section by adding the following: "Provided, however, that no proceeding shall be had as in this section enacted" (fine of the parent or reform school for the child), "unless the Justice before whom the child shall be brought shall first find that the parents of such child have the pecuniary ability to clothe such child in a manner suitable to attend school, and provided further that in case the Justice shall find that the parents have not such ability, such Justice shall make an order authorizing and requiring the prudential committee to furnish such child with suitable clothing and books at the expense of the district."

Mr. Hard demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment, which were taken, and are as follows: yeas, 17; nays, 10.

Mr. Ladd moved to amend by striking out all in the 1st section before "and," in the 6th line, and inserting what makes the manner of process the same as in criminal cases; adopted—yeas, 17; nays, 9.

Mr. Burt offered a further amendment, limiting this bill to the class of vagrants.

Discussed further by Senators Bullard, Burt, Barlow, and Hendee, and lost; yeas, 3; nays, 23.

Mr. Hendee offered certain amendments, and moved that the bill, with amendments, lie and be printed; carried.

On motion of Mr. Dyer, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Langdon, of Montpelier, for committee on railroads, asked that H. 6, to authorize the Bennington & Rutland R. R. Co. to extend their road to West Rutland, be recommitted to the committee, as there was a misunderstanding as to one of the amendments.

The Speaker ruled that the bill had been ordered to lie on the table and made the special order for half past two o'clock this p.m., any action on the matter would not be in order without reconsidering the vote ordering it to lie; and that, as more than 24 hours had elapsed since that vote was taken, it could only be done by a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Park, of Bennington, moved that the rule be suspended to enable the vote to be reconsidered, which was disagreed to.

No further action could therefore be had on the bill until half past two this p.m.

Bills Introduced and Referred.—By Mr. Hunt, of St. Albans, in addition to an act relating to witnesses, approved November 23, 1862; to committee on Judiciary.

Petitions.—By Mr. Southwick, of Middletown, of citizens of Middletown praying for the charter of the Fairhaven and Lake Shore R. R.; to committee on railroads.

Reports.—From committee on railroads, in favor of H. 195, to enable certain towns to aid in the construction of the Bennington & Wilmington R. R., with amendments, changing the name of the road to Bennington & Deerfield Valley R. R., to correspond with the change made in the act incorporating the road, which were agreed to; third reading ordered.

From the committee on corporations, in favor of S. 37, to incorporate the Isle La Motte Marble and Lime Co.

Mr. Pingry, of Weathersfield, called up H. 198, to make provision for the support of the Government; the question being on the amendment proposed by him to strike out so much as authorizes the payment of 7 3-10 per cent. interest.

Mr. Park, of Bennington, said that provision was put in the bill at the suggestion of the State Treasurer, the same provision having been in the bills of the last two years. He stated fully the reasons that had influenced the State Treasurer in making this request, and the benefit that had resulted from the bills of last year. He said there seemed to be an inconsistency in allowing the Treasurer to pay a higher interest than was allowed to private citizens, but to enable the Treasurer to get the money needed, it seems to be necessary.

Mr. Pingry, of Weathersfield, said he had consulted with the Treasurer, and upon reflection he was willing that this clause should be stricken out, as he could probably obtain all the money he needed without that permission. He should probably have to go out of the State for the money, and he would have the right to pay legal interest where the money is obtained.

Mr. Miner, of Manchester, doubted if the Treasurer would be authorized to pay more than 6 per cent. if this clause is stricken out.

Mr. Wheeler, of Berlin, said, if the Treasurer is allowed to go out of the State and pay more than 6 per cent., we better allow him to obtain the money in the State, from our own capitalists, and pay them as much as he would have to pay foreign capitalists.

Messrs. Park, of Bennington, and

Converse, of Woodstock, favored the retaining of the clause allowing the payment of 7 3-10 per cent. interest.

Mr. Brigham of Hydepark, would go even further than the gentlemen who had spoken, and would make the rate high enough to make it an object for our own citizens to furnish the Treasurer the money instead of compelling him to go out of the State for it.

The proposed amendment was then unanimously disagreed to, and the bill ordered to third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wheatley, of Woodbury, adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Unfinished Business.—Mr. Abell, of West Haven, called up the joint resolution relating to reducing the number of members of the House of Representatives, and moved that the same be referred to the select committee raised on the joint resolution relative to biennial sessions; agreed to.

Mr. Abell called up H. 42, to provide for the compensation of States' Attorneys, and the taxation of costs in criminal cases—the committee having reported adversely to its passage.

Mr. Mead, of Randolph, called upon the committee for reasons for their adverse report.

Mr. Gleed, of Morristown, for the committee, said that there was considerable discussion as to whether the law should stand as it is, or we should have a sort of mongrel system of part salary and part fees, and they came to the conclusion that it was best to let well enough alone. The bill would greatly increase the expense without corresponding benefits.

Mr. Boyce of Fayston, said he was in the minority on the committee, but believed also that he was right. He hoped the bill would be fairly considered and passed. He thought the system of salaried States' Attorneys had signally failed—that crimes are increasing by reason of the excuses made by States' Attorneys that they could not spend their time for the compensation now paid; we ought to have the best talent as States' Attorneys, but it could not now be had for the salaries now established by law. He proposed to amend the bill, so that instead of being paid "all necessary expenses," the States' Attorneys shall be paid "ten cents per mile for necessary travel."

Mr. Dunn of Fairfax, moved that the bill be ordered to lie; agreed to—yeas 136 nays 2.

Special Order.—H. 6, authorizing the Bennington & Rutland Railroad to extend its road to West Rutland, was taken up. The committee on railroads submitted a supplementary report recommending an amendment to section 14 of the amendments.

Mr. Park of Bennington explained the reasons for this supplementary report, that in the report as originally drawn, the last clause of sec. 14 read: "shall not exercise the rights and privileges granted in the previous section,"—supposing it referred to the previous sections of the amendment; and the report was altered to correspond. But it turns out that it was intended to refer, not only to the preceding sections of the amendment, but also to such sections of the amendment as had not been proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. Wood of Fairhaven, said that no one in the interest of the Rensselaer and Saratoga road had seen the report previous to its being submitted to the House. He therefore interrogated the gentleman from Montpelier as he did this forenoon, to ascertain how the changes came to be made in the report as originally drawn by the committee.

After some explanatory remarks between Mr. Park of Bennington and Mr. Wood of Fairhaven, not materially relating to the merits of the bill, the amendment proposed by the committee in their supplementary report, was agreed. The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendments proposed by the committee, Mr. Park of Bennington had the floor.

Mr. Wood, of Fairhaven, proposed several amendments to sec. 14, of the amendments proposed by the committee and moved that the amendments be ordered to lie, and made the special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and that the clerk be directed to procure the printing of the usual number of copies, with the amendments now proposed, for the use of the House.

The Speaker ruled the motion to lie on the table, and the propositions of amendment to be out of order. Mr. Park of Bennington having the floor, and only having yielded, as he supposed, for an explanation.

Mr. Park, of Bennington, then discussed at length the merits of the bill, and the action that had been had on it before the committee. This was not an application in which he was a party solely in interest, but nearly every road in Vermont was interested in the application; the people on the lines of the road leading from Rutland—the people of the whole county of Rutland and every tax-payer in the State—all are interested in this application, as he would endeavor to satisfy this House before he had finished the discussion. He then gave a history of the chartering and construction of the various railroads centering in the town of Rutland—the Rutland and Washington, the Rensselaer and Saratoga, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroads; and reviewing the action of the Troy and Boston Railroad in breaking the connection with the Bennington and Rutland road at the State Line in 1867, and the causes that led to it.

In discussing these causes Mr. Park went over in part the same arguments that were advanced last year against the charter of the "Burden" railroad, so called, reading from the contracts that had been made between the managers of the Troy and Boston road, and the Rensselaer and Saratoga road, whereby all through business was to be diverted from the Bennington and Rutland road and to pass over the Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads, whereby the Bennington and Rutland Railroad was to be forever closed up so far as its southern outlet was concerned; and its sale to those roads, on forced terms was to be effected, or the road ruined. The articles of agreement, he said, would leave no outlet for the business along the line of the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, save to go North to Rutland, and thence across the mountain by the way of Brattleboro to New York.

Mr. Park referred to the tariffs of freight, of different railroads that had been produced before the committee, to show that the rates charged by the Rens-

selaer and Saratoga road; whereas the facts were that all roads where large quantities of freight were to be transported, did it on special contracts in most cases, not more than a quarter or a third the published rates. He then proceeded to discuss the subject of railroad freights and the tariff therefor, but without concluding his remarks, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Converse of Woodstock, adjourned.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

A French newspaper, speaking of a new cemetery opened near Lyons, says: "M. Gascoigne was the first person who had the pleasure of being buried in this delightful retreat!"

The Supreme Court of California has compelled a man to pay his wife \$2300 upon a promissory note given previously to their marriage. The question of law involved in the case was a new one.

Brigham Young is said to be the third largest depositor in the Bank of England.

The Duke of Nassau recently invested one million dollars in United States bonds.

The annual production of gold in the British colony of New Zealand has been eleven millions of dollars since 1865.

Special Notices.

Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

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Boston, July, 1868. 226 1/2 Broadway

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In the whole history of medical discoveries no REMEDY has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, as this long-tried and justly celebrated Balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

Unsolicited Testimony.

From Rev. FRANCIS LOBBELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for coughs, colds or sore throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty. I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Fremont Street, and for sale by Druggists generally. 241-4

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CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. Tucker, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass.

"I have been troubled for years with a bad humor; sometimes outwardly, and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer I manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating, I think, the curative nature of the Salve."

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c. a box. Sent by mail for 35c. 241-4

Information.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or a beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 66-ly 823 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY. DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally.

It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys, and Gravel and other Complaints.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1868. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND.—After having given it a thorough trial we can confidently recommend Poland's White Pine Compound as a very valuable article for the cure of colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints generally. In several cases we have known it to give prompt relief when all other remedies had been tried and failed. It is an article, which in a climate so prone to sudden and severe colds as is that of New England, ought to be in every family; and we are sure that those who once obtain it and give it a fair trial, will not thereafter be willing to be without it.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our Druggists.—[N. Y. Indr.] The White Pine Compound is now sold in every part of the United States and British Provinces. Prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, Boston, Mass. 236-17

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WOMAN.

FEMALLES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do it justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced by the excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy exertions of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight rest the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the pleasures, states and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, the require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, White or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: **HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU**, or **BUCHU EXTRACT**. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. **HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU** is more efficacious than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. **HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU**, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Impurity, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysterical General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness, at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Fertilization of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a nervous and debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for **HELMBOLD'S**. Take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.25. Delivery by express, on receipt of the money, in all communications. Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

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AGENTS WANTED. d 144 3m.

WANTED.—An Agent to make a thorough canvass of Franklin County, to be held of that old and reliable Life Insurance Company, **The Phoenix Mutual, of Hartford**. Conn. Liberal terms to an active, energetic man. Address: N. G. AXTELL, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y.

General Agent for Northern New York and Vermont. G. O. WM. N. SMITH & CO'S for your Fall and Winter Clothing.

WELDEN SPRING WATER

Water from Welden Spring, St. Albans, Vermont, which has proved highly efficacious in Scrofula, Cancer, and all diseases of the skin and also for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, General Debility, &c., &c., is now for sale, at wholesale and retail, at 218 Washington Street, where books may be obtained containing an analysis of the Water, with certificates from physicians and others, testifying to its beneficial effects in numerous cases where it has been tried.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, 28 State Street, Boston, Oct. 7, 1868. E. S. GOODWIN, Esq., Agent Welden Spring Water.

DEAR SIR: I write to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the Welden Spring Water. I have been troubled with Disease of the Kidneys for many years. I have consulted some of the best physicians in the country and received no relief. Some few months since I was recommended to try the Welden Spring Water. I had not taken it long before I was surprised to see how much good it had done me. Since then I always keep it in my room and so drink any other water, knowing eventually it will cure me. As I am anxious that others should be benefited by my experience, I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with the same disease. Respectfully, J. J. MAY.

[From Francis B. Dixon, Esq., Counselor at Law and Average Adjuster, Boston.] 17 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, Boston, October 3, 1868. E. S. GOODWIN.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully comply with your request to give my candid opinion of the merit of the Welden Spring Water. For some years I have suffered much from Dyspepsia, and have exhausted every medical remedy and the prescriptions of many physicians. I was advised to try the Welden Spring Water. I found by taking a glass of the water before meals it acted as a tonic and general regulator of the system, and enabled me to eat any kind of food without inconvenience. The only evidence I can give my appreciation of its virtues is a recommendation to every one suffering from Dyspepsia try it